

TITLE 8 DEVELOPMENT CODE
DIVISION 12: GENERAL DEFINITIONS
CHAPTER 8: Definitions beginning with H.
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812.08003 Habitable Space (Room)

"Habitable Space (Room)": Space in a structure for living, sleeping, eating or cooking. Bathrooms, toilet compartments, closets, halls, storage or utility space, and similar areas, are not considered habitable space.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.08005 Hazardous Areas

"Hazardous Areas": Areas, or area, subject to or containing elements which pose a potential threat to life or property. Flood plains, earthquake fault zones, nuclear or chemical waste disposal sites, or areas of inherently unsafe soil conditions are examples.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.08010 Hazardous Excavation, Mining

"Hazardous Excavation, Mining": An unattended pit, shaft, portal or other surface opening which, if not secured by covering, fencing, or have access restricted by gates, doors, or other reasonable means, presents a threat to the physical safety of the public.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.08015 Hazardous Fire Area

"Hazardous Fire Area": Shall mean any land which is covered with grass, grain, brush, or forest, whether privately or publicly owned, which is so situated or is of such inaccessible location that a fire originating upon such land would present an abnormally difficult job of suppression or would result in great and unusual damage through fire or resulting erosion.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.08020 Hazardous Material

"Hazardous Material": A material or waste or combination of materials and wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may either:

(a) Cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality, serious irreversible illness or incapacitating reversible illness; or

(b) Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.08022 Hazardous Waste.

"Hazardous Waste": Means either of the following:

(a) A waste, or combination of wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may either:

(1) Cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness.

(2) Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

(b) A waste which meets any of the criteria for the identification of a hazardous waste adopted by the State Department of Health Services pursuant to Section 25141 of the State Health and Safety Code.

(c) "Hazardous waste" includes, but is not limited to, RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) hazardous waste.

(d) Unless expressly provided otherwise, the term "hazardous waste" shall be understood to also include extremely hazardous waste and acutely hazardous waste.

Adopted Ordinance 3446 (1991)

812.08023 Hazardous Waste Facility

(a) "Specified Hazardous Waste Facilities": Off-site facilities that accept wastes from more than one generator. A facility must have carefully engineered and designed means for acceptance, storage, and treatment of the wastes as well as trained personnel operating the site.

(b) "Transfer and Storage Facilities": Facilities that collect small quantities of hazardous waste and store them until it is economical to transfer the wastes to a treatment or disposal site.

(c) "Treatment Facilities": Facilities that alter the chemical form, toxicity, or volume of a waste. They do this generally through the use of one of the following processes:

(1) Destruction or detoxification to transform a hazardous waste into a material safe for disposal;

(2) Concentration or volume reduction to facilitate the safe handling and disposal of hazardous components; and

(3) Immobilization to isolate the hazardous components from the environment.

(d) "Transportable Treatment Units (TTUs)": Temporary mobile facilities that treat hazardous waste at the site of generation.

(e) "Incineration Facilities": Facilities that burn some wastes such as organic liquids and solids which cannot be reclaimed economically or are technically difficult to treat. Incinerators destroy the waste, leaving a small hazardous waste residue. They can be developed as on-site or off-site facilities and are often used in hospitals to burn infectious wastes.

(f) "Solidification and stabilization": Two most common methods of immobilizing hazardous wastes. Solidification and stabilization involve changing a liquid to a solid or altering the characteristics of a solid to immobilize the contaminants. A variety of materials are used including cement, lime, and polymeric materials. This method is used for wastes that cannot be recycled, treated or destroyed. Often, wastes undergo several treatment methods; solidification or stabilization is usually the last method applied in a treatment train.

(g) "Recycling Facilities": Facilities that process wastes so that they may be reclaimed, used or reused.

(h) "Residuals Repository": A hazardous waste facility or part of a facility that is permitted to accept for land disposal only non-liquid, treated hazardous waste (as defined in Section 25179.3(l), State Health and Safety Code). Non-liquid means non-liquid and containing less than fifty percent (50%) moisture by weight as determined in accordance with Section 67425 of Title 22, California Code of Regulations.

(i) "Land Disposal":

(1) Disposal of hazardous wastes on or into the land, including, but not limited to, landfill, surface impoundment, waste piles, deep-well injection, land spreading, and co-burial with municipal garbage.

(2) Treatment of hazardous wastes on or in the land, such as neutralization and evaporation ponds and land farming, where the treatment residues are hazardous wastes and are not removed for subsequent processing or disposal within one year.

(3) Storage of hazardous wastes on or in the land, such as waste piles and surface impoundments, other than neutralization and evaporation ponds, for longer than one year.

Adopted Ordinance 3446 (1991)

812.08025 Heating Opportunities, Passive or Natural

"Heating Opportunities, Passive or Natural": The ability to orient or site any structure, including a dwelling on its lot in order to take optimum advantage of natural solar heating capabilities. Structures should wherever possible orient their longest/largest axis from east to west and include special treatment of the south facing wall.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.08030 Hog Ranch or Raising

"Hog Ranch or Raising": Any premises used for the raising or keeping of ten (10) or more weaned hogs.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.08035 Home Occupation

"Home Occupation": Any occupation customarily conducted entirely within a dwelling by its inhabitants, the purpose being incidental to the use of the dwelling for dwelling purposes. These uses are regulated in Division 4, Chapter 6 of this Title.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989); Amended Ordinance 3825 (2001)

812.08040 Hotel

"Hotel": Any building or portion thereof containing six (6) or more guest rooms, designed for and/or used by six (6) or more guests for compensation on a daily basis, and with no provision for cooking in any individual room or suite, but not including those facilities defined as social care facilities. Such establishments provide lodging and usually meals, various personal services and sometimes entertainment and recreational opportunities.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.08045 Hotel, Residential

"Residential Hotels": A hotel in which seventy-five percent (75%) or more of the available rooms are occupied by or reserved for permanent guests for compensation on a monthly or greater basis.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989); Amended Ordinance 3374 (1990)

812.08050 Housing, Caretaker

"Caretaker Housing": Residential occupancy of a dwelling unit by the owner, operator or caretaker employed to guard part or all of the property on which the caretaker dwelling is located as an accessory use.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.08055 Housing, Dependent

"Dependent Housing": Residential occupancy of an accessory dwelling unit located on the same parcel as the principal dwelling unit which is occupied by: (1) one or two adults, who have reached the age of 60, and are dependents of the residents of the primary unit, or (2) are court appointed conservatees of a resident of the principal unit or (3) are members of a very low income household as specified as Section 50105 of the Health and Safety Code and are related to the residents of the principal unit by birth, marriage, or adoption. For the purposes of this section, "Dependent" means a related individual who is dependent upon the resident of the principal unit for financial support or health care. An individual will be determined to be a financial dependent if claimed by the resident of the primary unit as a dependent on his or her Federal or State income tax return. An individual will be determined to be a dependent for health care reasons if he or she is considered blind or disabled as defined in Section 1614(a) of Part A of Title XVI of the Social Security Act.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.08060 Housing, Group

"Group Housing": Residential occupancy of a building or set of buildings each of which contains group quarters in permanently fixed building or a portions thereof with shared or no kitchen privileges.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)

812.08065 House, Lodging or Rooming

"Lodging or Rooming House": Residential occupancy of a building having no more than five (5) guest rooms and no more than one (1) person per room, where lodging is provided for compensation on a weekly or greater basis; but not including those facilities defined as social care facilities.

Readopted Ordinance 3341 (1989)